

Pending Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Claims 1-45. Canceled

Claim 46. (New) A method of treating a patient having a condition that responds to glycosylphosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD) or which is characterised by reduced levels of GPI-PLD as compared to a normal patient, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the GPI-PLD to treat the patient.

Claim 47. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the condition is diabetes or a diabetic complication.

Claim 48. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the diabetes is an insulin dependent form of diabetes.

Claim 49. (New) The method of claim 47 or 48, wherein the diabetes is Type I or Type II diabetes.

Claim 50. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the complications of diabetes are due to insulin resistance.

Claim 51 (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the method further comprises administering one or more of insulin, a glucose sparing or insulin enhancing drug, an α -glucosidase inhibitor or drug to treat insulin sensitivity, a P and/or A-type inositolphosphoglycan (IPG) and/or an IPG antagonist.

Claim 52 (New) A method of treating a patient having liver dysfunction or disorders involving pancreatectomies, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of glycosylphosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD) to treat the patient.

Claim 53 (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the method further comprises administering apolipoprotein A1.

Claim 54 (New) The method of claim 51, wherein the liver dysfunction is characterised by reduced levels of apolipoprotein A1 and/or GPI-PLD and/or apolipoprotein A1/GPI-PLD complex as compared to a normal patient.

Claim 55. (New) A method of treating a patient having a condition mediated by an infectious organism which is capable of inhibiting glycosylphosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD), the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the GPI-PLD to treat the patient.

Claim 56 (New) The method of claim 55, wherein the condition is mediated by an endotoxin.

Claim 57 (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the endotoxin is a glycolipid from a *Mycobacterium* or gram negative bacteria.

Claim 58 (New) A method of treating a patient having septic shock, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of the GPI-PLD to treat the patient.

Claim 59 (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the septic shock is associated with abdominal surgery, severe burns, trauma, or cardiac failure.

Claim 60. (New) A method of treating a patient having a condition that responds to glycosylphosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD) or which is characterised by reduced levels of GPI-PLD as compared to a normal patient, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment or variant of GPI-PLD to treat the patient, wherein,

(a) the fragment is an N-terminal portion of GPI-PLD having a molecular weight of about 39 kD, and

(b) the variant exhibits less phosphorylation than full-length human GPI-PLD (SEQ ID NO. 8) as determined by mass spectrometry.

Claim 61. (New) The method of claim 60, wherein the variant of GPI-PLD has an amino acid substitution, deletion, or insertion between positions 713-716 (inclusive) of the sequence shown in Figure 7 as SEQ ID NO. 16.

Claim 62 (New) A method of treating a patient having liver dysfunction or disorders involving pancreatetectomies, the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment or variant of glycosylphosphatidylinositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD) to treat the patient, wherein,

(a) the fragment is an N-terminal portion of GPI-PLD having a molecular weight of about 39 kD, and

(b) the variant exhibits less phosphorylation than full-length human GPI-PLD (SEQ ID NO. 8) as determined by mass spectrometry.

Claim 63. (New) The method of claim 62, wherein the variant of GPI-PLD has an amino acid substitution, deletion, or insertion between positions 713-716 (inclusive) of the sequence shown in Figure 7 as SEQ ID NO. 16.

Claim 64. (New) A method of treating a patient having a condition mediated by an infectious organism which is capable of inhibiting glycosylphosphatidylinositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD), the method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a fragment or variant of the GPI-PLD to treat the patient, wherein

(a) the fragment is an N-terminal portion of GPI-PLD having a molecular weight of about 39 kD, and

(b) the variant exhibits less phosphorylation than full-length human GPI-PLD (SEQ ID NO. 8) as determined by mass spectrometry.

Claim 65. (New) The method of claim 64, wherein the variant of GPI-PLD has an amino acid substitution, deletion, or insertion between positions 713-716 (inclusive) of the sequence shown in Figure 7 as SEQ ID NO. 16.

Claim 66 (New) The method of claim 46, 52, 55, 60, 62 or 64, wherein the GPI-PLD fragment or variant of GPI-PLD is linked to a coupling partner.

Claim 67 (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the condition is mediated by an infectious organism which is capable of inhibiting glycosyphosphatidyl inositol specific phospholipase D (GPI-PLD).